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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 17, 1925

STATUS OF BILLS IN LEGISLATURE  
FORCED WIVES INTO INDUSTRY  
FREE PRESS MENACED  
WHITEWASH  
WEEPING WELLS

OFFICE OF THE LABOR CLARION



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Jenny Wren Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.  
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.  
Market Street R. R.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

# Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade  
COURTEOUS SERVICE  
BROAD ASSORTMENTS  
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH  
SAN FRANCISCO

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.  
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.  
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Erg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGlinis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925

No. 11

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## Status of Bills in Legislature

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April 9, 1925.

(S. B. means Senate Bill.)

(A. B. means Assembly Bill.)

The California Legislature will probably adjourn on April 24. Herewith is a list of bills sponsored by Labor, showing the status of each measure two weeks before adjournment:

Jury Trial in Contempt Cases, S. B. 249, by Senators Murphy and Harris. In Senate; third file.

Strengthening the law relating to Collection of Wages by Labor Commissioner, A. B. 744, by Mr. Spaulding. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Regulating Trade Schools, S. B. 434, by Senator Murphy. Passed Senate; in Assembly Committee on Education.

Anti-Blacklisting Bill, S. B. 264, by Senator Maloney. Passed Senate.

Old Age Pensions, S. B. 45, by Senator Murphy; passed Senate. A. B. 4, by Mr. Byrne, re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Regulating Advertisements During Strikes, etc., A. B. 250, by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower. Passed Assembly; in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

One Day of Rest in Seven, S. B. 193, by Senator Maloney. Passage refused in Senate.

Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Act, A. B. 468, by Mr. Hornblower. In Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

Strengthening the California Child Labor Law, S. B. 470 and 471 by Senator Young. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Strengthening the Employment Agency Act, S. B. 548, 549, 550, 551 and 693, by Senator Fellom; also A. B. 742 by Messrs. Levey and Hawes. S. B. 549 and 550 to Governor; 551 in Committee; 693 passed Senate; A. B. 742 to Governor.

Safeguarding Wages in Case of Property Attachment, A. B. 820 by Messrs. Williamson and Fry; also S. B. 423 and 424 by Senator Sample. A. B. 820 to Governor; S. B. 423 in Senate Committee on Judiciary; S. B. 424 in Senate Committee on Public Utility.

Relating to Farm Laborers' Liens, A. B. 941 by Mr. Burns. From Committee on Judiciary without recommendation.

Relating to Loggers' Liens, A. B. 715 by Mr. Jones. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Strengthening the Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law, A. B. 742, by Messrs. Levey and Hawes. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Strengthening the Labor Camp Sanitation Act, A. B. 889, by Mr. Cloudman. Re-referred to Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

Strengthening the Women's Eight Hour Law, S. B. 135, by Senator Murphy, and A. B. 157 by Mrs. Woodbridge. S. B. 135 passed Senate; re-referred to Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital. A. B. 157 passed Assembly; in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Permitting Insurance Companies to Purchase Land, Erect Dwelling Houses Thereon, etc., A. B. 256 and 257, by Mr. Hornblower. A. B. 256 from Assembly Judiciary Committee with recommendation "do pass as amended." A. B. 257 in Assembly Committee on Insurance.

Sanitary Facilities for Moving Picture Operators, A. B. 223, by Mr. T. M. Wright. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Prohibiting Employment of Minors as Moving

Picture Operators, A. B. 171, by Mr. Browns. Passed Assembly; in Senate second file.

Closing Public Schools on Labor Day, S. B. 118, by Senator Hurley. In Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Drug Clerks' Working Hours, S. B. 162, by Senator Crowley. Passed both Houses; to Governor.

Giving Citizens Preference on Public Work, S. B. 472, by Senator Maloney. In Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

Payment of Wages on Public Work, A. B. 895, by Mr. McDonough. In Assembly third file.

Nomination of Presidential Electors by Direct Primary, S. B. 425, by Senator Dennett. Passed Senate; in Assembly Committee on Election.

Change of Party Affiliation Extended to Time of Election, S. B. 436, by Senator Fellom. Refused passage in Senate.

Extending the Absent Voters' Law, A. C. A. 20, by Mr. Williamson; A. B. 683, by Mr. Crittendon. A. C. A. 20 in Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments. A. B. 636 passed both Houses; to Governor.

Credit Unions, S. B. 93, by Senators Hollister and Sample. Passed Senate; in Assembly second reading.

Appropriating \$50,000 for Motor Bus Inspection, S. B. 61, by Senator Maloney. Received recommendation "do pass" by Committee on Public Utility; re-referred to Committee on Finance.

### Amendments to Workmen's Compensation.

Assembly Bill 155, by Mr. McDowell, strengthening the provisions of the existing law relating to unsafe places of employment and unsafe equipment. Passed Assembly; in Senate Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Bill 205, by Mr. Williamson, providing that failure to insure or "make secure" payments of compensation a misdemeanor and aimed to give the Industrial Accident Commission greater control over self-insurers. Passed Assembly; in Senate Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Bill 254, by Messrs. Hornblower, Mitchell and McDonough, raising maximum compensation. In Assembly Committee on Insurance.

Assembly Bill 441, by Messrs. McDonough and West, defining the term "injury" and providing that in certain cases the statute of limitations shall not be used against the applicant for compensation. In Assembly Committee on Insurance.

Assembly Bill 441, by Messrs. McDonough and Jacobsen, relating to disputes concerning payments of compensation. In Assembly Committee on Insurance.

Senate Bill 467, by Senator Inman, relating to legal and medical advice for injured persons. In Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Senate Bill 560, by Mr. Fellom, increasing death benefits. In Senate Committee on Judiciary.

The Industrial Accident Commission sponsored nine bills; all were laid on table in Senate Judiciary Committee except S. B. 516 and 519.

S. B. 516. Increases death benefits from \$100 to \$150. In Assembly Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 519. Gives compensation claims preference over other debts of the employer or his estate or the insurance carrier.

### FORCED WIVES INTO INDUSTRY.

The failure of men to secure a living wage forces wives and mothers into bread-winning activities, according to a cross-section study of the status of the 8,500,000 women bread-winners in this country by the Federal Women's Bureau.

The report shatters the popular "pin-money" delusion that women for the most part are transients in the wage-earning ranks, and that they will withdraw from this field as soon as they enter matrimony.

"Such a theory is undermined by facts and statistics," the report says. "For example, of the women included in this study, over three-fifths were 25 years of age and over."

The survey was based on 1920 census figures showing the family status figures of nearly 40,000 women gainfully employed in four widely separated cities—Passaic, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Butte, Mont., and Wilkesbarre, Pa.

"As conclusive evidence that marriage does not necessarily mean a termination of the bread-winning activities of women, stands the large proportion of the women, more than one-half of those included in the study, who were or had been married."

Almost four-fifths of the gainfully employed women who were or had been married were maintaining a home and over nine-tenths of those with wage-earning husbands were caring for a household in addition to the performance of bread-winning occupations. Over one-half of all the bread-winning matrons had children and two-fifths of the mothers had babies under 5 years of age.

The effect on children and the home by such a situation, the report says, "justify perturbation on this score."

"There is something radically wrong with the economic situation in the country," continues the report, "when so many mothers with a husband living in the family circle, presumably as chief supporter, are undoubtedly forced to engage in gainful labor."

"It is obvious that many of the problems connected with bread-winning wives and mothers would be dissipated if the husbands and fathers were to receive a wage adequate for the family needs."

"Undoubtedly such an economic reorganization would mean the withdrawal of a considerable proportion of homemakers from the ranks of bread-winners."

The report declares that double employment of these mothers—at the home and the factory—undermine each community and in the final analysis weaken the strength and prosperity of the nation.

Attention is called to the large number of single women and of married women with husbands incapacitated who are compelled to enter the wage-working ranks.

"In many cases," it is stated, "the burdens of such women would be lessened if there were more general recognition of the fact that frequently women are the sole support of families and have as great a need as do men of a wage rate sufficient to cover the cost of living for dependents."

Capitalistic change of heart will not be the solution of any labor problem. It is up to the union member.



## FREE PRESS MENACED.

Carl C. Magee, editor of the Albuquerque (N. M.) State-Tribune told a luncheon gathering at the New York Advertising Club that as result of his experience in journalism he believed freedom of the press is menaced by the threats of modern business to withhold advertising from papers which print news unfavorable to their interest.

Mr. Magee was introduced as "an interesting survival from the granite age of American journalism." He is credited with having given the Senate investigating committee the "lead" that connected former Secretary of the Interior Fall with Teapot Dome by calling attention to Fall's sudden prosperity in New Mexico. The discovery of the \$100,000 loan and the "little black satchel" features of the probe followed.

Editor Magee is now under \$2500 bail pending final decision by the State Supreme Court on contempt charges against him. Twice he has been sentenced by Judge Davis J. Leahy of Las Vegas, N. M., on contempt charges, but was pardoned by Governor Hinkle.

In his address to the Advertising Club the editor declared that the idea of the freedom of the press is a fundamental part of Americanism.

"There is," he continued, "a modern trend on the part of those in a position to dominate business to say, 'We will exercise influence over the press through the business we control.'"

"Many times in my editorial career I have had advertising men announce their decision to withdraw advertising from my papers because some of the news I printed 'didn't sell pants.'"

"Until recently New Mexico labored under a most abhorrent form of tyranny based on the political power of the judges. Members of one party were invariably sent to jail if there was a shadow of evidence against them; members of the other party went free. We must get courts out of politics and send the judges back to the cloistral calm of their judicial chambers."

"In the past, newspapers were licensed by government and men went to prison to establish the freedom of the press that was published secretly in cellars and garrets."

"We must maintain this liberty free from judges and business domination if we are to pass on the heritage."

Tell a friend that the salary, wage and profit levels in America have been raised by trade unionism. You will have found a recruit for the union label army.

You're right!  
I wear  
CAN'T BUST 'EM  
overalls

They guarantee that  
if the sewing ever rips  
I'll get a new pair or  
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS

UNION

MADE

## LABOR CHILDREN HOLD CONVENTION.

Children of union labor members, representing more than twenty New York clubs of Pioneer Youth of America, at their first convention on Saturday, April 4, adopted a resolution urging all club members to see that their parents buy union label bread. They also urged all clubs to raise money and clothes for the striking West Virginia miners. The convention adopted a tentative inter-club constitution, instructed the clubs to elect delegates to a permanent central committee and decided to send delegates to a New York conference of Youth organizations.

Of unique interest was the fact that the convention was managed entirely by the children. They had their own officers and committees, and their own convention committee had worked out all the recommendations which were later acted upon. The delegates, ranging in age from 9 to 17 years, were the children of machinists, printers, painters, carpenters, clothing workers and many other union members.

The convention, held in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West Sixteenth street, New York, was called because of the desire of the older clubs for the formation of a permanent central body representing all the Pioneer Youth children's clubs in the community, so as to co-ordinate the work of the various clubs and organize inter-club activities.

The convention opened with the singing of Pioneer Youth songs. Greetings were received from a number of trade union officers and active workers in the field of workers' education. The various clubs rendered reports of their activities, most interesting of which were those of the Nature and Athletic Club, which announced that it had collected five cents a week from each member until it had a total of \$5.00 to send to the West Virginia miners on strike; the report of the Leader Club that it was collecting money and clothes for the miners, and that of the Lincoln Progressives that they had voted to send \$1.50 out of their \$2.00 treasury to the tornado sufferers in the Middle West. It was announced that three bundles of clothes had already been sent to the West Virginia miners and that more were being collected.

Thomas J. Curtis, president of the adult organization which sponsors the Pioneer Youth movement, said, regarding this innovation in labor activities:

"This convention marks a great step forward for Pioneer Youth. While the children's clubs were all self-governing, most of their time heretofore has been taken up with discovering their own abilities, with accustoming themselves to working as groups and planning their own program. Now, however, their interests have definitely grown beyond their own club and they are ready jointly to assume responsibility for a good deal of the work of inter-club activities."

"The greatest promise for Pioneer Youth vitality is the fact that the children have shown so much interest, not alone in forming and conducting their own clubs, but as well in their efforts to make Pioneer Youth a factor in the community."

Pioneer Youth, which proposes to develop an out-of-door club and camp program for workers' children, and to combine it with activities that will help in developing an interest in the social ideals on which the labor movement is based, has been endorsed by numerous labor organizations and is now beginning to extend its work to the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

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at Twenty-second

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES BEDDING

On the  
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.**

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We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps

**REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.**  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME  
FURNISHERS  
ON CREDIT  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
OCCIDENTAL  
STOVES AND RANGES

Quality First  
**UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**

Telephone  
Market 1721  
Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars

DRESS UP FOR SPRING

with a  
"CALIFORNIAN"  
the distinctive new hat for men of the West.  
Offered in steel gray, pearl gray, poudre blue, tan,  
mint, nut brown, and fawn brown, at the

**"Lundstrom"**

HAT STORES

1080 Market St. 720 Market St.  
2640 Mission St. 3242 Mission St.  
26 Third St. 605 Kearny St.  
Los Angeles Store, 226 W. Fifth St.  
Agents for Statton  
Union made since 1884

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES  
**\$35.00** Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits  
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings  
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"  
**JOHNSON'S**  
2554-56  
MISSION STREET  
Next to  
New Mission Theatre



**WHITEWASH.****By Chester M. Wright.**

From Cheyenne, Wyo., where the Government has been fighting to get back Teapot Dome, Harry Sinclair has been conducting a press agent campaign de luxe.

One of the pieces of press agency sent broadcast, free of charge, from Cheyenne is accompanied by a matrix of a cut, or illustration, so that newspapers can have a free picture to print, showing the courthouse, Sinclair's lawyer and Judge T. Blake Kennedy, the trial judge.

This free article, which newspapers are expected to print as if it were their own article, or written by their own correspondent, says, "The Government has made out an extremely weak case."

This article continues as follows:

"Predictions are that Judge T. Blake Kennedy's decision will sustain the validity of the Sinclair contract.

"Uncolored by the hysteria of rumors and suspicions incident to the investigation of the Teapot Dome affair before the senatorial committee last year, the issue has simmered down to the question whether President Harding had the right under a law admittedly ambiguous to transfer the leasing of the Teapot Dome field from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior. As President Harding acted in good faith and under the authority of law as construed by his legal advisers, his executive order unquestionably warranted Secretary of the Interior A. B. Fall in leasing the oil field to Sinclair. The court evidence proved conclusively that Fall did not make the lease secretly, but after thrashing out the contract with Secretary of the Navy Denby and officials and lawyers of both Navy and Interior departments.

"Sinclair is a business man. It seems fatuous to suppose that he would have invested millions in a fraudulent contract, the validity of which might be questioned and which might be canceled at any time. That would not have been good business nor the logical course of a good business man."

Sinclair would call this publicity. But it is not publicity. It is the worst and rankest sort of press agency or propaganda. It seeks to convey as the opinion of a properly accredited correspondent that which is the opinion of Sinclair. It is deception, and legitimate publicity is not deception.

It is costing Sinclair a good deal of money to send articles and pictures free to a lot of newspapers all over the country. Nobody cares about that particularly, but what they will care about, if they know what is happening, is that a lot of newspapers will print the stuff just as they get it from Sinclair.

This is one of the modern "malefactions of great wealth," to turn the Rooseveltian condemnation just a trifle. It is a scandal in itself. But it is an example of what is going on continuously.

The people are deceived. They hunger for bread and they get stones.

The caption over the stuff sent out by Mr. Sinclair's press agent says: "Sinclair Victory Predicted in Trial of Teapot Dome Oil Case."

Yes, predicted by Sinclair. Perhaps Mr. Sinclair predicted, too, that the indictment against him and against Mr. Fall and Mr. Doheny in Washington would be thrown out of court on a technicality. Maybe he did.

Against that, let us balance this prediction: The American people will one of these days really wake up and what will then happen to the crooks and to those who try to get away with the public domain and the natural resources of the country will be plenty and sure, also complete sufficiency.

Meanwhile, what sort of apology have those newspapers which print as their own stuff the dope sent to them from Mr. Sinclair's field headquarters? What excuse will they offer?

**WILL WE ADOPT EUROPE'S SPY PLAN?**

From now until Congress convenes next December organized labor should be alert to a crafty propaganda for national legislation that would compel every alien to register under government regulations.

This sinister proposal was advocated in the last Congress by Representative Aswell of Louisiana. Its appearance was a preliminary. It will appear again. In the meantime its friends are attempting to build up a friendly public sentiment.

The principle is the German idea of surveillance and police permission. Every move an alien makes is under the eye of police. The Aswell bill provided that every alien "shall report at such times and places and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required by regulation."

The power to make these regulations is unlimited, but this additional evil is not referred to by friends of the proposal.

Under this power to make regulations, the police interpret the alien's conduct—this in a land dedicated to freedom.

Each certificate of identification shall contain a photograph of the alien, his fingerprint and other information, and all employers and hotel keepers shall report any alien 12 hours after his arrival.

The system would be most effective in terrorizing workers and would make the employment by corporations of spies, thugs and injunction judges unnecessary, as this work would then be handled by the Federal Government.

Aside from its effect in industrial disputes, it has no place in a democracy.

To adopt this European espionage would mean the building up of a vast spying machine to control the lives of millions of people.

Its application would eventually be extended to citizens.

**INJUNCTION WILD MAN.**

If Congress were in session it would be possible to acquaint the nation with methods employed by Federal Judge English, now being probed by a Congressional committee in East St. Louis.

During the shopmen's strike this judge was an injunction wild man. He was in the front rank of law and order defenders. Daily the newspapers printed long accounts of his table-thumping denunciations of working men who dared to strike.

Now English whimpers before his probers that he did not know his son received interest on money belonging to bankrupt persons. This money was deposited, on the order of English, in a bank in which his son was employed. This champion of law and order was forced to admit he was a director of the bank in which he ordered funds of bankrupts deposited.

He was shown to be intimate with a referee in bankruptcy, whose fees swallowed the assets of bankrupts, leaving nothing to creditors.

With his mumbling and pleading of ignorance of the law, English presents a different picture from the days when he would terrorize workers.

The union label program: Loyalty! Liberty! Longevity!

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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**JAMES W. MULLEN**.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925

When some labor organization launches out into a new field of endeavor, as is frequently done by the more radical unions, the radicals spread the news far and wide and boast about the progressive spirit displayed in an endeavor to benefit mankind. No matter how visionary the scheme may be it is boosted as a success after it has been in existence only a short time and strenuous efforts are made to induce others to take up the project or be branded as reactionary, but when the plan has resulted in failure and the poor dupes have lost their hard-earned money not a word is said about it. Thousands of such experiments have been made by unions in this country during the past twenty-five years and 90 per cent of them have resulted in failure, but the failures were not broadcasted by the so-called progressive who so vociferously announced their launching.

The oil producing counties of the State are opposing the law to make oil and gasoline a public utility because, under our present Constitution, public utilities are exempted from paying local taxes, and in some of these counties, Kern for instance, are assessed for nearly a hundred and sixty millions and pay in taxes for county upkeep more than five millions and a half per year, or nearly two-thirds of the county's total taxes. Naturally such counties do not desire to be deprived of this revenue, because if this vast amount were taken away increased burdens would have to be put upon the citizens of the county to make up the loss, and only those who profit by the change would be the corporations which are supposed to pay all of the State taxes. Eighteen years ago, when Constitutional Amendment No. 1, separating State and local taxes, was before the people for ratification, the organized workers entered emphatic protest against the scheme and vigorously opposed it at the polls, but it was adopted in spite of them and has been a constant source of difficulty, discord and deceitful practices ever since it became effective. The workers claimed then that it was not a fair law and time has demonstrated the accuracy of those deductions. The writer was chairman of the committee at the San Jose convention of the State Federation of Labor in 1908 which reported unfavorably on the law and the convention adopted the report, and nothing had occurred since that time to cause us to change front on the question.

## Weeping Wells

Nearly all of us see many things in the world that are not just as we would like to have them, and most of us know that progress is being steadily made and that ultimately these wrongs will be wiped out, and, perhaps, many new ones created, but not all of us take ourselves so seriously as does H. G. Wells, who shares with George Bernard Shaw the honor of directing the world and fixing everything up in shipshape. Wells has just brought out another book in which his criticisms are catalogued as compactly as compressed air and in a manner as full of savor as a jar of pickles. The book is called "A Year of Prophecy." Here are the kicking paragraphs:

"I am against the clothes we wear and the food we eat, the houses we live in, the schools we have, our amusements, our money, our ways of trading, our ways of making, our compromises and agreements and laws, our articles of political association, the British Empire, the American Constitution."

"I think most of the clothes ugly and dirty, most of the food bad, the houses wretched, the schools starved and feeble, the amusements dull, the monetary methods silly, our ways of trading base and wasteful, our methods of production piecemeal and wasteful, our political arrangements solemnly idiotic. Most of my activities have been to get my soul and something of my body out of the customs, the outlook, boredom and contaminations of the current phase of life."

What a load to be rid of in one majestic gesture! But, as usual, Wells is right. Every revolutionist is sure of it, every radical suspects it and every reactionary will come to a half-admission if sufficiently pressed. In all of these things there is room for improvement.

Wells might have gone on and recorded himself as opposed to the lack of uniformity in the size of eggs, the utter lack of reason in the behavior of the weather and the absence of all logic and system in the naming of children, as well as in the selection of parents by said children. The range of things-that-are-wrong is wide and varied.

Again, Wells is right. In the mass, clothes are dirty, schools are not what they ought to be, food is ill cooked and poorly selected, our monetary system is weird, trading and production are messed up, the British Empire is altogether too big and the American Constitution is afflicted with the eighteenth amendment. One of the few perfect things in the world is a book written by H. G. Wells, and another one of the few perfect things in the world is another book by Wells.

Meanwhile, the human race has made amazing progress in the last century. It has today a power that is next to amazing, and it is rapidly on the go toward better things. Instead of Wells being responsible for progress, perhaps progress is responsible for Wells. Who knows?

But let him protest the faults of mankind and its institutions. It is well to have the intelligence test applied now and then. It is like marking up the score at a game. Meanwhile, vast armies of men and women go on patiently and to the best of their ability making things better so that the Wells of the next generation may chalk up a better score for his contemporaries to gaze upon.

No one can object to having the defects of our scheme of things pointed out to us, but sensible humans have little patience with the fellow who shouts from the peak of the loftiest mountain to the multitude below him that everything on earth is wrong and that the balance of society is made up of a lot of miserable creatures incapable of progress or improvement. With a display of less conceit and more humility, less contempt and more respect for humanity, both Wells and Shaw might be of real service to society. Great reforms in the past have not been brought about by men who talked down to audiences, but by individuals who placed themselves on a level with those they would persuade, and that sort of conduct is more necessary than ever today on the part of those who desire to get results.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

One of the best things done by the last Congress was the passage of a compulsory school attendance law for the District of Columbia. It says that children between the ages of 7 and 16 years must attend school regularly during the months in each year which the public schools are in session, and provides for the recognition of parochial or private school instruction equivalent to that given in the public schools. It also provides that any child between the ages of 14 and 16 who has completed satisfactorily the eighth grade course of study may be excused by the Superintendent of Schools from further attendance if actually, lawfully and regularly employed. This action indicates the manner in which Congress would most likely deal with the child labor question.

The United States Supreme Court last Monday held an interesting field day and distributed favors and reproofs with its usual lavish, though discriminating hand. Industrial relations came in for some surprises. Labor lost and won, and vice versa capital won where labor lost and lost where labor won. After many years of fiddling, the court put its final ban upon the Kansas Industrial Court plan, with its attempts to arrogate to the several states the right to establish by law compulsory arbitration, declaring private business a public utility, and fixing wages and prices during industrial disputes. The law had been in operation for many years, but is now properly relegated to the limbo of constitutional wrecks. Though this decision is of first class importance and great news value, it was entirely ignored by some of our largest newspapers, which instead featured another decision, which is hailed as a great victory for the pretentious American Plan. In their eagerness to proclaim the victory, nearly all papers forgot to give an inkling of the real point decided by the court. This looks suspiciously like the first skirmish in the same court regarding the Kansas Law, which after all proved to be only a Pyrrhic victory. Still for many years the Kansas Industrial Court Plan became as vaunted an instrument against organized labor as this so-called American Plan is being touted here. In one of the papers, the true point of the decision is glinting through as it is intimated that plaster in the hands of local jobbers, though received in the course of interstate commerce, has lost its interstate character and is incorporated into the mass of general property located in the State, and therefore is no longer subject to the restrictions of the Sherman anti-trust act. The facts of the case seem not to have sustained the theory of the prosecution that the material in question possessed an interstate character. Hence the reversal of the Dooling decision and the dismissal of the injunction against the American planners. The first test case went in their favor, but is no guaranty that the American Plan is lawful under the anti-trust act, if it should really enter into and seek to control interstate commerce. We feel sure that some day capital is destined to receive a blow from the same court as heavy as that received by labor in the printing press case of the machinists, when it will be told that it has no right to interfere with interstate commerce. Until then the much-vaunted decision in favor of the American Plan is but a Pyrrhic victory, such as will eventually lose it the entire field of industrial control and domination. As soon as we receive the text of the decision, we shall have more to say. In the meantime we refuse to become panic-stricken, and feel in any event that the American Plan will prove no more labor-crushing than its much touted forbear, the Kansas Plan.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Hero—Cur! Where are those papehs?  
Villain—They are at the blacksmith's.  
Hero—Ha! You are having them forged?  
Villain—No, I am having them filed.—Adgwan.

He—Do you like Kipling?  
She—Why, I don't know. How do you Kipple?  
—Epworth Herald.

The Lady—Is Sir Reginald Wotname staying here?  
Hotel Clerk—Yes, first floor, suite one.  
The Lady—Sir!—London Opinion.

At this season of the year, just before spring fever becomes epidemic, the bleached urbanite swells with longing and puffs with determination:

1. To own a little place in the country, if it weren't so far from town.

2. To raise chickens and sell the eggs, if it weren't so much trouble to feed 'em.

3. To have a nice little garden to grow just enough stuff for ourselves, if it weren't that spading gives one a kink in the back.

4. To walk to the office every morning, and home again in the evening, if it weren't so far, and the sidewalks weren't so hard, and if it were not so clearly a public duty to patronize the street cars.

And so the b. u. goes out and buys another golf club.—Pittsburgh Sun.

A new aid to good preaching has been discovered.

During the past summer a suburban church asked a church bureau to send a supply for a certain Sunday. The following Monday the clerk of session called to tell how much the congregation enjoyed the preacher of the day.

"That was a fine man you sent," said he; "the people all sat up and took notice. His gestures were great; he swung his arms and certainly sent it home. Can't you get him again for next Sunday?"

The minister was called on the phone and told that the congregation were so well pleased with him that they would like to have him return the following Sunday.

"Well, I'd like to," said he, "but I think I'll have to refuse. I liked the people and enjoyed the service, but there was one thing that did not appeal to me: There were too many mosquitoes."—The Continent.

She was in Alaska looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen, she asked her guide: "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?"

"Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."—The Continent.

Salesman (at motor show)—This is the type of car that pays for itself, sir.

Prospective Buyer—Well, as soon as it has done that you can have it delivered at my garage.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—Can any boy tell me the earliest reference in history to a theater?

Tommy—Yes, teacher; we read in the Bible that Joseph was taken from the family circle and put into the pit.—Good Hardware.

There are bright moments in the life of a schoolmaster. At a recent examination in General Knowledge, a pupil defined a volcano as follows: "A mountain with a hole in the top, and if you look down the hole you can see the creator smoking."—London Post.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LIFE'S BATTLE.

Take a draught from the well of ambition,  
Take a dream from the castles you've made.  
Take a love of the goal you are after,  
And a heart that is never afraid.  
Take the radiant glow of achievement,  
And weave with the grey of defeat,  
Put hunger and thirst in your pattern,  
And the echo of tired feet.

Take the slow steady gait of the plodder,  
With a spirit that's anchored in grit,  
And the tireless will of the winner,  
That sticks when the others have quit,  
Take a soul that is scornful of failure,  
With a vision of something afar,  
And you'll find that the climbing is easy,  
Though your wagon is hitched to a star.

—Edna Jaques.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Great enthusiasm marked the opening of the city-wide campaign for a half million dollars to erect a new and fireproof St. Joseph's Hospital, affectionately known as "the hospital for the self-reliant poor," at Park Hill and Buena Vista Avenue, the present wooden buildings, after thirty-six years of service, having been condemned by the fire authorities as a menace to the safety of the patients and those ministering to them.

The campaign for \$500,000, to make possible the early building of a new modern hospital, is being conducted by two thousand public-spirited San Franciscans, representing all denominations. The Hospital itself, being maintained as a non-sectarian institution, by the Sisters of the Franciscan Order, is being aided in the general appeal for funds by civic leaders and prominent business men of every creed and race. Hugo D. Newhouse is general chairman of the campaign committee, and George M. Rolph heads the central committee.

The drive for a half-million dollars to make possible the early replacement of the present inadequate structure, the only wooden hospital in the city, with a fireproof hospital, will continue until April 23. A systematic canvass is being conducted by the officials and workers of the citizens' committee, divisional organizations conducting the appeal in the downtown districts, and flying squadrons are handling the campaign in the residential and outlying areas of the city. The campaign bears the hearty endorsement of the Community Chest.

St. Joseph's Hospital specializes in the care and treatment of those who cannot pay the higher rates of other hospitals in the city, and yet will not accept the charity of the county institution. Dr. William Hassler, city health officer, and other prominent civic officials, have warmly commended the St. Joseph's staff for the great amount of charitable work done at the hospital, and are actively identified with the campaign for funds to build a new institution.

Campaign headquarters are established at 80 New Montgomery Street. Telephones Kearny 1681 and Kearny 1682.

A youthful poultry farmer had in his possession a couple of bantam hens that laid very small eggs. Finally he hit upon a plan to remedy this defect.

When the lad's father went to the chicken house he was surprised to find an ostrich egg, which he happened to possess, tied to one of the beams, and above it a card with this notice:

"Keep your eye on this and do your best!"



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Sunday is the regular meeting day of Typographical Union No. 21, and there are many matters of interest to come before the union. Nominations for local officers and delegates to the International convention will be made at this meeting. According to a revision of the laws made during the past year, local officers elected at the election May 27 will hold office for two years. Delegates to the convention must, under international law, be elected yearly. Members are urged to attend. There seems to be a prevalence of opinion among the apprentice members that they are not allowed to attend the meetings of the union. Apprentices who have been obligated are not only entitled to sit in the meetings, but are urged to attend and, in fact, there is a section of the International law which makes it obligatory to attend at least 50 per cent of the meetings during the last two years of their term of apprenticeship in order to qualify for full membership.

Secretary Michelson wishes to call the attention of chairmen to the fact that they can receive the revised rate card for the collection of dues by calling at the office of the secretary. Chairmen will save much time and annoyance by calling for these cards.

The firm of Carter Farrar, Inc., for several years located on Fifth street, have removed to new and larger quarters at 432 Natoma street.

George L. Taylor, one of our pensioner members, who is well known to many of the members of No. 21, came down from his home at Davis, Cal., recently to visit relatives. It is reported that he suffered a stroke of paralysis Monday of this week, and due to his advanced age is in a serious condition.

T. J. Hurley, who was confined to San Francisco Hospital for several weeks, following a stroke of paralysis, recovered sufficiently to return to his home at 44 Pope street. It has just been reported that Mr. Hurley has suffered a relapse, which makes it impossible for him to leave his bed.

Leo Kern, well known among the commercial men, and who recently filed application for admittance to the Home, is spending the intervening time at the San Francisco Hospital. Mr. Kern has gained considerable weight during his stay of three weeks in the hospital.

Philip Johnson, I. T. U. representative in this district, returned from a trip to Tonopah, Nevada, where he was called to adjudicate a difference between the men and the office, which proved a simple matter once he was on the scene. The first of the coming week he will go to San Jose to advise local officials in an arbitration proceeding.

W. R. ("Red") McCoy, well known to many San Francisco printers, writes to Fred Martindale, stating that he is sojourning at his old home at Fairmont, W. Va., where he expects to spend several weeks.

F. S. Dimon, for many years employed in offices in Oklahoma and Texas, is in this city from his home at Tulsa, Okla., and will shortly remove to the Northwest, where he will enter the service of the Mergenthaler Company. Mr. Dimon and the writer were chapel mates years ago in the Southwest, and when calling at the local offices during the past week gave us "an earful" on conditions in the old "humtowns."

The many friends of Miss Emma Toland extend their sympathy to her in her recent bereavement. Miss Toland has just returned from Santa Barbara, where she was called by the fatal illness of her mother, who passed away early last week.

At the annual chapel election held by the Exam-

iner chapel this week, W. B. Latta, for the past year the efficient chairman of the chapel, was re-elected for the coming year. Mr. Latta had no opposition in his candidacy for the position.

W. R. ("Bill") Meredith, well known, among the members of the Recorder and Marcus Brower chapels, and who left here last fall for New York, has broken into the song writing and publishing business and has sent a copy of his latest effort, entitled "Pie," to the local offices. Musicians who have played the music say that it is a fine composition. Any member interested may obtain copies by addressing Mr. Meredith at 344 W. 48th street, New York City.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed \$1290 paid in sick benefits during the last quarter. H. Beberick, L. A. Billington, M. A. Miller and D. K. Stauffer were initiated into the society. An amendment was presented to allow apprentices in their last six months to join the society, provided at the end of their apprenticeship they joined the union. This and other amendments will be voted on at the July meeting.

Wm. E. Aff of the Reynard Press, is the proud owner of a new Essex coach. As a chauffeur he is becoming a past master. He claims the Essex can do everything but jump four-rail fences backwards.

J. J. McNeary, for several years the popular foreman of the Examiner composing room in this city, wired for his traveler last week, and it was sent by air mail to New York City. Mr. McNeary has been in the East for several weeks, and the withdrawal of his traveler was a surprise to his many friends in this city. While nothing definite has been learned in regard to his activities, it is rumored that he will take charge of one of the New York publications belonging to Wm. R. Hearst. Mr. McNeary was one of the most popular foremen on the Pacific Coast and under his guidance the Examiner was one of the most efficient composing rooms in the country, as well as one of the best places to work, fairness and justice at all times being displayed by him.

George M. Hearst, the assistant foreman of the Examiner under J. J. McNeary, is temporarily in charge of the Examiner composing room, and his many friends and acquaintances express the hope that he will be made the permanent foreman.

The Pernau-Walsh Printing Co. has donned a new Easter garb in the installation of five new intertypes, equipped with automatic time switches and electric metal pots, eliminating the old gas fumes so detrimental to the health of the printer. One machine is a "42-emmer," dispensing with the doubling-up of slugs and the unsightly line caused by that process. Master Mechanic Deck has them all running smoothly and eating out of his hand.

George Hildebrand, apprentice of the Pernau-Walsh Co. was happily married a few weeks ago and is living in "My City Oakland." The employees presented him with a beautiful gift—the presentation speech being delivered by the inflammable and silver-tongued orator, Master "Buddy" Boyle, who made Mark Antony's address to the Romans sound like an amateur.

**Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.**

Considerable discussion and action took place at the regular monthly chapel meeting last Mon-

day. Among the issues brought before the meeting being a complete revision of the chapel laws as compiled by the committee appointed by Chairman Mackey, including C. B. Crawford, E. Cur-

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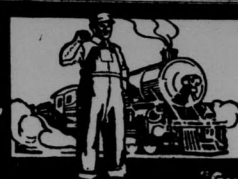
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MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND



tis and J. J. Neely. Final action will be taken at the next regular meeting, the revised laws, in the meantime, to be posted on the bulletin board. The chapel instructed the chairman to request of the Chronicle management shades for the south windows and skylights and better ventilation for the ad alley, that aggregation complaining of the lack of cool air. It was brought to the attention of the members that a new system would have to be instituted, or possibly a discontinuance of the store, which has proven a great convenience to the members of the chapel, unless the deficit that has occurred since the store was inaugurated stops.

C. W. Tyree, who has been on an extended vacation recovering from a recent illness, returned the middle of the week and resumed work after an absence of over a month.

Feeling slighted at seeing another on his usual Saturday morning "snap," Joe Holland of editorial fame thought he would crack a wise one at his old "enemy," Dan Shannon, also including H. T. Winters, who had replaced him, by stating that Winters looked the best of the two. But Dan was equal to the occasion and came right back with "He's Winter, all right; and I am Summer. If you are not careful, there will be a 'Fall' in a minute."

From the ad alley, on "good" authority, comes the autobiography of Jim Kennard, the Printer. As the story goes, it appears that an editor of a small country weekly was on a hunting expedition in the wilds of Missouri when he came upon a wild man eating papaws. After considerable effort he succeeded in capturing him and trained him to wear overalls. Locking him up in his print shop one night during a storm, he was surprised the next morning to find Jim standing at a case setting type.

#### SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Congress enacts the laws and the executive branch of Government is charged with enforcement. We can not nullify because of divided opinion. We can not jeopardize orderly government with contempt for law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people whenever the deliberate and intelligent sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the paths of the failure of government itself."—Representative Sutherland of Alaska, in speaking on law enforcement in Alaska.

\* \* \*

"Agriculture is our basic industry. Civilization advances and declines with it. That has been the rule through the centuries. Congress at this session should have enacted legislation looking to its relief. It may be justly censured for not meeting the situation. The farmer should receive a greater proportion of price on his product to the consumer. In 1922 the money value of his crops as they left the farms was about \$8,000,000,000. The consumer paid \$22,000,000,000 for the same identical crops. Nearly fifteen billions was taken by those who stand between the producer and the consumer. The bridge is too long and should be shortened. The producer must get more for his labor."—Representative Gibson of Vermont, in discussing the agricultural problems in Vermont.

\* \* \*

"Alternate periods of inflated and deflated prices always result in taking property from one class of our citizens and turning it over to another class. Fluctuations such as have occurred from time to time during the last half century cannot help but leave a trail of destruction of property and blasted hopes in their wake."—Representative Burtness of North Dakota, in addressing the House on stabilizing the buying power of money.

The fair employer is the best friend labor can have. The union label helps him.

#### A FINE "AMERICA FIRST" CREED.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.  
(By International Labor News Service.)

It would be well for the militarists, the Ku Kluxers, the "open shoppers," the "100 per cent Americans," and other professional Americans to read and ponder on an "American First" creed suggested by Bishop G. Ashton Oldham in Washington, D. C., last September.

As a statement of principles to which every forward-looking American can subscribe, Bishop Oldham's version of "American First" would be hard to beat. It makes the noisy rantings of all the professional patriots sound pretty mean and cheap and silly and recalls the noble ideals of liberty, justice, helpfulness and co-operation in which this nation was conceived and which it must follow to attain its highest destiny. Because Bishop Oldham's "America First" is so good, I am presenting it this week as a "Baer-facts" better than any I could write. It is as follows:

#### "America First:

"Not merely in matters material, but in things of the spirit.

"Not merely in science, inventions, motors and skyscrapers, but also in ideals, principles, character.

"Not merely in the calm assumption of rights, but in the glad assumption of duties.

"Not flaunting her strength as a giant, but bending in helpfulness over a sick world like a good Samaritan.

"Not in splendid isolation, but in courageous co-operation.

"Not in pride, arrogance, and disdain of other races and peoples, but in sympathy, love and understanding.

"Not in treading again the old, worn, bloody pathway which ends inevitably in chaos and disaster, but in blazing a new trail, along which, please God, other nations will follow, into the new Jerusalem where wars shall be no more.

"Some day some nation must take that path—unless we are to lapse again into utter barbarism—and that honor I covet for my beloved America.

"And so, in that spirit and with these hopes, I say with all my heart and soul, 'America First'."

#### WORKER WHO HASN'T TIME TO READ.

A subscriber called me by telephone yesterday and said he wanted to stop the paper.

"I haven't time to read it," says he. "I don't even have time to read the daily papers."

"That's unfortunate," says I. "The man who hasn't time to read is to be pitied."

"You're right," says he. "I get up at 5 in the morning and do not get home from work till nearly 8 in the evening. I then hit for the hay."

"But that is long hours for a man to work these days," I says.

"What can I do?" asks he. "A fellow has got to take what they hand him nowadays."

"Do you belong to the union?" asks I.

"I should say not," says he. "I belonged when I first subscribed, but the union never did me no good. I quit it cold, I did."

"I guess you're right," says I. "You don't need a labor paper. What you need is longer hours and less pay. Then maybe you'll wish you stuck to the union."—Duluth Labor World.

Prejudice dwindles, respect increases before a determined front on the union label issue.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of April 10, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers, Eugene P. Lynch, James Giambruno. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Referred to Executive Committee—From Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 350, Parkersburg, W. Va., requesting financial assistance.

Referred to Promotional League—From the Egg Inspectors' Union, stating clerks in some stores were placing union labels on caps when customers ask for the label.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Longshoremen, stating they would parade on Labor Day. From Delegate Bertucci, tendering his resignation as a member of the Labor Day Committee.

Telegram from T. V. O'Connor, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, relative to the sale of some of their ships. On motion a copy was ordered sent to the Sailors' Union.

**Resolutions**—Were submitted by Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requesting the Council to petition the Railroad Commission of California to grant the citizens of San Francisco traveling to and from Camp Mather the authority to establish an adequate, safe and through stage service for their convenience. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The city of San Francisco maintains a recreation camp at Mather in Tuolumne County on the city's Hetchy Hetchy Railroad during the summer months; and

WHEREAS, Such camp is operated for the benefit of large families or groups of children, and men and women from every walk of life whose employment and wages does not permit them to patronize other resorts where rates and charges are higher and living more expensive; and

WHEREAS, With the Discontinuance of public carrier operations on the city's Hetch Hetchy Railroad the San Francisco Recreation Camp at Mather will be entirely isolated, unless an adequate, safe and through stage service is provided as a means of public necessity and convenience; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council is convinced that such public convenience and necessity cannot be served by any existing stage service through Oakland or Stockton; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco-Sierra Motor Coach Lines, composed of San Francisco citizens, has petitioned the Railroad Commission of California for authority to operate a San Francisco service from a point within the City and County

of San Francisco to the San Francisco Recreation Camp without the necessity of a change of cars or bus for operative reasons, which service would adequately meet the needs and convenience of San Francisco passengers and especially of mothers with children desiring to use transportation facilities to the Sierra Recreational Park of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council herewith urges, as a matter of right and justice, that the citizens of San Francisco be accorded the same privileges granted last year to the citizens of Oakland and Berkeley, respectively, by the establishment of an adequate, safe and convenient through stage service from a point within San Francisco over the new ferries to Richmond and thence along the water level route through the Delta Region to Stockton, Oakdale, Groveland and Mather in Tuolumne County, where the San Francisco Playground Commission's Recreation Camp is located; and be it further

RESOLVED, That with the approval and adoption of this resolution, a representative be delegated to attend the hearing before the Railroad Commission of California and testify to the facts as herein duly set forth.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of communication from Alexander McNally, relative to the affairs of the International Brotherhood Welfare Workers' Association, 490 6th Street, Committee recommends that inasmuch the purpose for which credentials were granted to said Association has been accomplished, namely, the selling of tickets for their entertainment on March 15th, the Association be requested to remove the name of the Council from its printed cards and other literature. Recommended that the communication from the National Surety Company, relative to the writing of bonds covering risks of hospital expenses in cases of sickness or accidents, that the matter should be left to the individual judgment of such labor people or organizations as might be interested to investigate the plan of the company, therefore the communication was placed on file. Recommended indorsement of the Milk Drivers' agreement. Committee authorized the Secretary to issue a public statement relative to the activities of the so-called Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In the matter of appeal for financial assistance from the Ladies Auxiliary of Orcutt, Calif., the tickets were placed in the office for sale. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the Clerks' button when making purchases; the Pure Food Store on Mission between 21st and 22nd Sts., is unfair; all chain stores are unfair to the Union. Tailors No. 80—Thanked unions for the reception accorded their committee; requested further assistance by a persistent demand for Tailors' label on made-to-measure clothing. Typographical—Have signed up agreement for one year with commercial printing houses.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all

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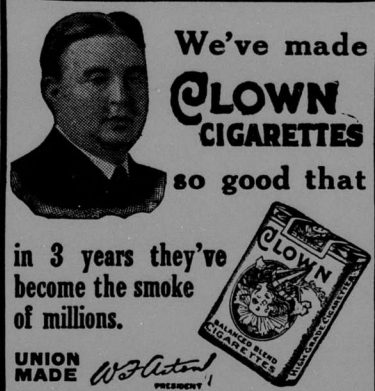
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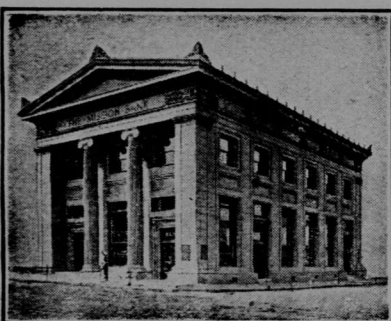
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bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Father Peter C. York, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Michael Casey, Martin Crowe and Sister Nellie Casey.

**Receipts**—\$182.27. **Expenses**—\$171.27.

Council adjourned at 9:40 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

##### Minutes of Meeting held April 1, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8.00 by President Joe Willis in Mechanics Hall Labor Temple.

**Roll Call of Officers**—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan, Nels Soderberg, P. C. Keltner and C. F. Volquards.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From the Union Label Trades Department, read, noted and filed. From the California Dairy Council, moved, seconded and carried that the letter from the California Dairy Council be returned because the letter does not bear the printer's label.

**Report of Unions**—Cooks No. 44—Reported that business is good. Look for the house card. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is improving. Look for the label on printing. Stereotypers—Reported that business is good. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary and 22nd and Mission Sts. are still unfair. Look for and ask for the clerk's monthly working button, color changes every month. Glove Workers—Reported that business is fair, ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Bill Posters No. 44—Reported that business is fair. Upholsterers No. 3—Reported that business is fair. Ice Wagon Drivers—Reported that business is good. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair, Public Food Stores are unfair. Ask for and demand the clerk's monthly working button, color changes every month, color for April is silver. Garment Workers No. 131—Reported that business is improving, look for the label on pants, overalls and work pants. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is good. Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is fair, look for the house card, and are to celebrate their 25th anniversary. Teamsters No. 85—Reported that business is good; most of the members have signed that pledge card to the Promotional League.

Delegate Ben Miller of Shoe Clerks was duly elected to fill the unexpired term of C. F. Volquards.

**New Business**—Moved, seconded and carried that the Section send a circular letter to affiliated locals urging upon them the importance of sending delegates to the Section. Moved, seconded and carried that the Section invite the President of the Labor Council and Building Trades to the next meeting of the Label Section.

**Good and Welfare of the Section**—Delegate Lively gave an interesting talk on the importance of the signing of the pledge cards to the Promotional League and urged upon those present to help have the pledge cards signed. The chair called upon Delegate Roe H. Baker, President of the State Federation of Labor for a few remarks and he gave one of his interesting talks on the importance of the label and the good work the Label Sections and Promotional Leagues were doing throughout the entire country.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$33.00; Agent Fund, \$30.00; total, \$63.00; Disbursements, \$45.30.

Being no further business to come before the

Section we adjourned at 10.00 P. M. to meet again on Wednesday, April 15th, 1925.

"See that all that you buy bears the label served by Union Men and Women. Demand the Garment Workers' label on shirts, pants and overalls."

Fraternally and respectfully submitted.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

#### GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE, 1925.

##### Labor Temple.

San Francisco, April 7, 1925.

To Each Labor Organization in San Francisco, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

A most urgent and cordial invitation is hereby extended to all labor organizations in this city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to participate in this year's Labor Day Parade, Monday, September 7, 1925. This parade is to surpass any similar event in previous years, and leads off the festivities to be held during the week in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, or the 75th anniversary of California's Admission to the Union.

Perfect co-operation is assured to Labor from the Citizen's Diamond Jubilee Committee, and that committee will assist especially in making the industrial floats in the parade marvels of art and beauty as well as illustrative of California's development from early times.

To fulfill our duty in the premises, and still more to demonstrate the strength and unconquerable spirit of organized labor in this city and state, and hold up to public view the ridiculous pretenses of Labor's enemies that organized Labor is losing its hold and becoming weak and insignificant, we appeal to all of you to do everything possible to make this Labor Day Parade the most impressive in the history of organized Labor.

Therefore each organization is urgently requested at once to take a vote, to take part in the parade, and notify this office immediately of that fact, and if the vote is favorable to at once appoint its own labor day committee, to handle affairs of the union. Also to keep in touch with the General Labor Day Committee, and this office, and keep informed of the program that is to be outlined later on by the General Committee.

The next meeting of the General Committee will be held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, April 18th, at 8 P. M.

Inasmuch as many labor, fraternal and other civic organizations are to come here during the

week of the celebration, it has been suggested that local unions here forego holding any meetings during that week, and give up their meeting halls to visiting organizations for headquarters. As there are expected over 500,000 visitors, the demand for such accommodations will be in excess of available public halls, wherefore the suggestion seems to be a good one, and may be acted on favorably by those who can offer visitors such facilities.

Again requesting an early reply from each organization, as to its action on the invitation to take part in the parade, we are, with most cordial and best wishes to all of you,

Fraternally yours,

General Labor Day Committee,

WM. P. STANTON, President, Temp.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary, Temp.

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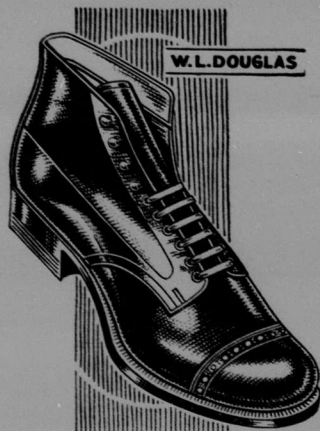
DECEMBER 31st, 1924

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|--|-----------------|
| Assets.....                                | \$96,917,170.69 |
| Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 4,000,000.00    |
| Employees' Pension Fund.....               | 461,746.52      |

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| MISSION BRANCH.....       | Mission and 21st Streets       |
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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: Anton M. Schlegel of the butchers, Daniel P. Driscoll of the brewery drivers, Leonides Gaucher of the electrical workers.

The Trade Union Promotional League, now occupying headquarters in the Labor Temple, reports that the demand for the union label, card and button is rapidly increasing and that unions are noticing that business is increasing as the demand gets better.

New bills amending the retirement and classification laws relating to Federal civil service employees have been drawn and a legislative campaign mapped out for the next session of Congress by the Federal Employees' Union, according to J. P. Thompson, vice-president, who has just returned from Washington, where he attended an executive council meeting.

The generally healthy condition of the molding industry the country over and a correspondingly good demand for workers are given as the reasons for the fact that only 40 members of the local Molders' Union are now receiving strike benefits, payment of which began last winter in connection with strikes over introduction of the "open shop" in seven of the 65 foundries in the bay region. The union will give its regular annual

dance in Native Sons' Hall, Oakland, the evening of May 2.

Negotiations looking to a possible settlement of the strike of about 50 members of the Dredgemen's Union, involving the Union Dredging Company at Banta, San Joaquin County, will open within the next few days at Stockton. The men quit a week ago in protest against the company's action in laying off some of the workers because they attended a union meeting the previous Sunday. The local is already making preparations for full participation in the Labor Day celebration which initiates the Diamond Jubilee festivities here in September.

The next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee will be held in the Labor Temple tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, and it is important that all delegates be in attendance. The committee has adopted a rule that if a delegate misses two successive meetings he is to be dropped from the committee and another member of the union substituted for him. Those who were absent from the last meeting must, therefore, attend the one to be held tomorrow evening.

The Upholsterers' Union is meeting with satisfactory progress in its campaign against the non-union establishments in the Bay district, but urge that those purchasing anything in this line demand the union label and in that way lend assistance to them.

**BOXING**  
**Oakland Auditorium**  
Every Wednesday  
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

General Office Lodge 890, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, will omit its usual business meeting on Friday evening, April 24th, and devote the entire evening to a unique social program, which will be rendered in San Francisco Hall, Native Sons' Building, 414 Mason Street.

As the feature of the evening H. C. Carrasco will deliver an illustrated talk entitled "With the Sierra Club in Glacier National Park." Mr. Carrasco tramped through Glacier Park last summer as a member of the Sierra Club, and, with the aid of 150 stereopticon views, will describe the party's long walk of 225 miles through scenes of continuous beauty and wonder. The Great Northern Railway Company, the Sierra Club and individual members of the Sierra Club are all co-operating with the speaker, and their combined efforts should result in a most interesting presentation.

In addition, Antonio Ruiz, the Spanish singer, who recently delighted large and critical audiences in concerts at the St. Francis Hotel, the California Theater, etc., will render several vocal numbers. Mr. Ruiz is the possessor of a voice of great power and beauty, ranging through both the bass and baritone registers, and many critics unite in recognizing his merit as a soloist.

Dancing, for which Johnny Franks' Modern Players will provide the music, will conclude the program.

A most cordial invitation is extended to union men and women who may be interested and their friends. There will be no admission charge.

### HOW PUBLIC OPINION IS MOLDED.

In an address to the Worcester (Mass.) branch of the National Association of Manufacturers, Judge Huggins of the Kansas Industrial Court is quoted as saying:

"I do not condemn labor unions as such, and I believe they have a right to organize for protection and defense as long as they do so without violating the law."

Note how labor unions and "violation of the law" are impressed on the public mind?

Business men are never told they may organize "as long as they do so without violating the law." Business men would rightfully resent this imputation that their purpose is other than lawful.

With the exception of workers, the right to organize is never linked with violations of law.

Judge Huggins' statement is the usual method of "clever" pleaders who associate violence and trade unionism in the popular mind while professing to pose as champions of a principle.

Organization by the workers is a principle that must stand apart from other questions. Violation of law is covered by police statutes.

Logically, Judge Huggins puts himself in this ridiculous attitude: "I believe in the right of free speech as long as people use it without violating the law."

The United States Supreme Court, however, has put an end to the fat job Huggins has been holding by declaring the Kansas law unconstitutional.

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